



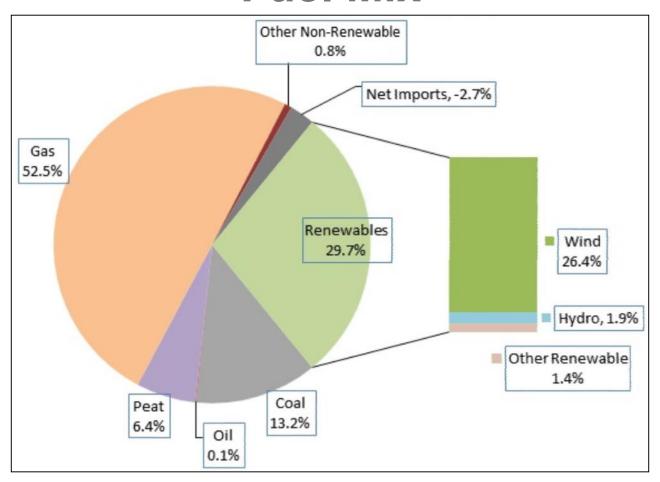
## **All Island Context**







## **Fuel Mix**



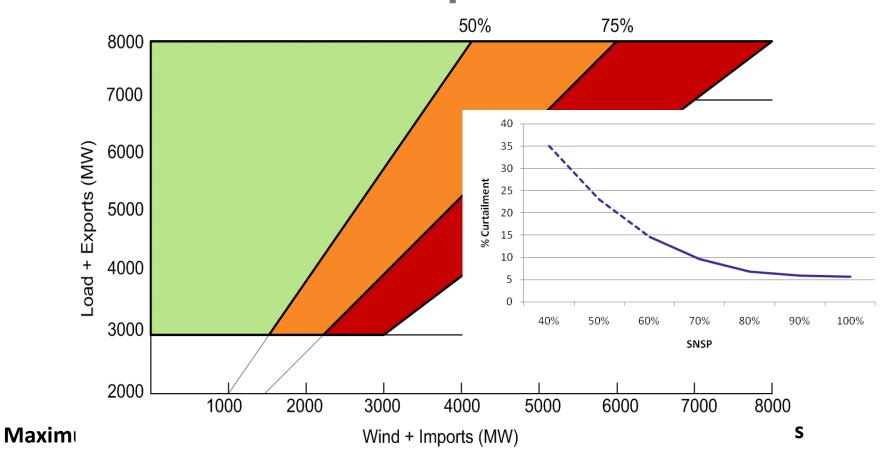


## So why are we relevant...?





## What's the problem...?

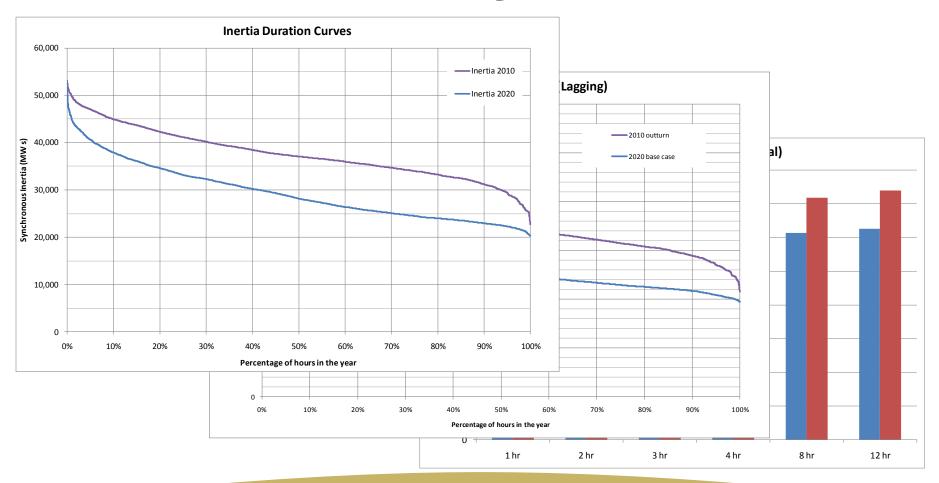


SNSP = Wind + Imports

Demand + Exports



## ...as a result of new system scarcities





## Today – Enabling 65% SNSP in Real-Time

- 1. Active and Reactive control of wind farms
  - Response in 10 seconds from control centre
- 2. Best in class wind forecasting
  - Contracted with best commercially available
- 3. On-line real-time dynamic assessment
  - WSAT determines transient and voltage stability and informs decision making
- 4. Enforcement of standards on all generators
  - Enhanced performance monitoring
  - Increased performance incentives
- 5. Accurate System Metrics
  - Updated SNSP calculations



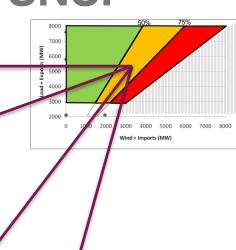


## Tomorrow – Achieving 75% SNSP

- 1. RoCoF cascade failure
  - Loss of mains protection (G59)
  - Generator capability
- 2. Ramping
  - Increased variability and uncertainty over hours
- System Voltage Control (Reactive)
  - 25% reduction in transmission online reactive power by 2020
  - 50% of new windfarms in distribution network
- 4. Maintaining System Transient Stability
  - Increased electrical distance between remaining generation
  - Require improved dynamic reactive response from wind farms











## **DS3 System Services Products**

Inertial Response Reserve Ramping \*NEW\* Fast Frequency Response (FFR) SIR POR Fast Post-Fault Active Power **FFR** TOR2 Recovery (FPFAPR) 20min - 12hr 0 - 5s5 - 90s90s - 20min **Frequency Related Products** time Transient Voltage Response Voltage Regulation Network \*NEW\* Steady-state Dynamic Adequacy Dynamic Reactive Response (DRR) Power Grid 25



s - min

Voltage Related Products

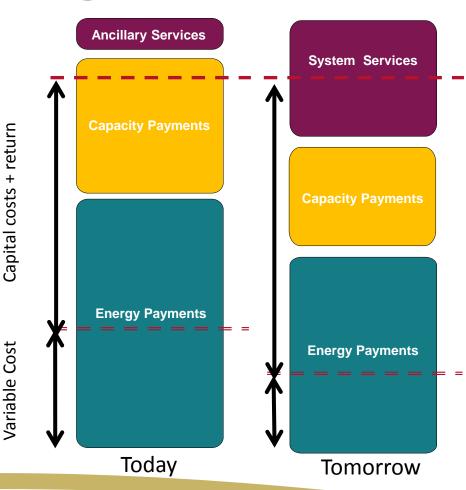
min - hr

ms - s

time

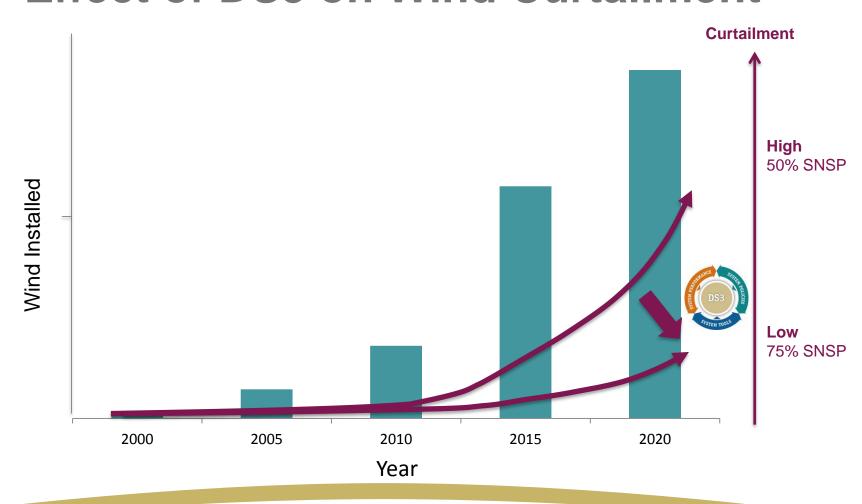
## Changing the Market Design for investment

- Financial Mix will move to higher capital lower variable cost technologies
- Incentivise performance to obtain the plant mix that matches the system requirements and achieves the policy objectives





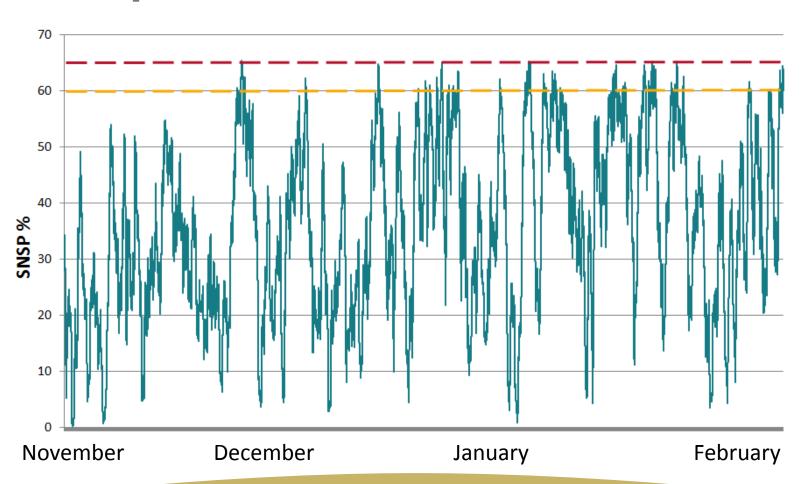
### **Effect of DS3 on Wind Curtailment**





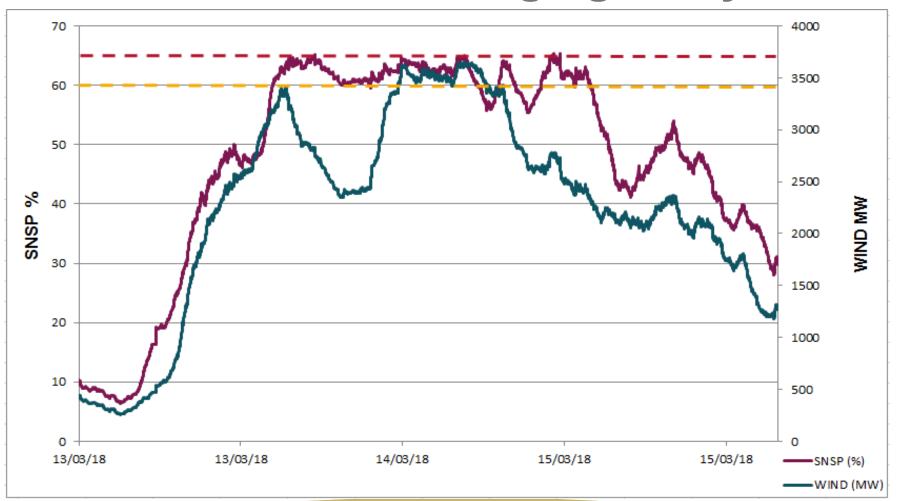


## **Operational Limit - 65% SNSP**





## Which we are managing today....

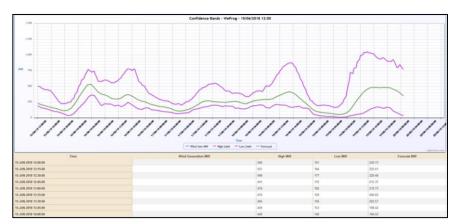








## Wind Forecasting





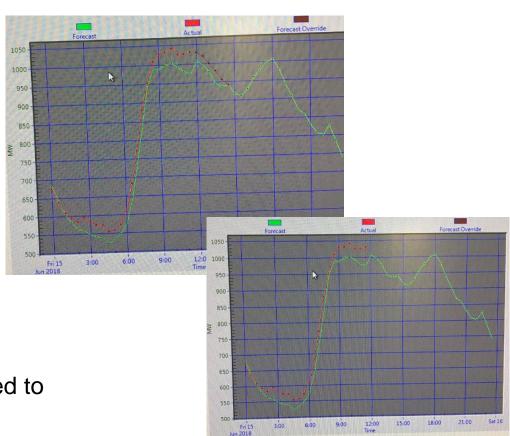
- Procure wind forecasts from 2 vendors
  - Uncertainty information
  - High wind speed shutdown warnings
- System Operations
  - Engineering judgement based merge of 2 forecasts
- Market Operations
  - Single forecast feeds MMS
  - No uncertainty information



## **Demand Forecasting**

#### Demand forecast

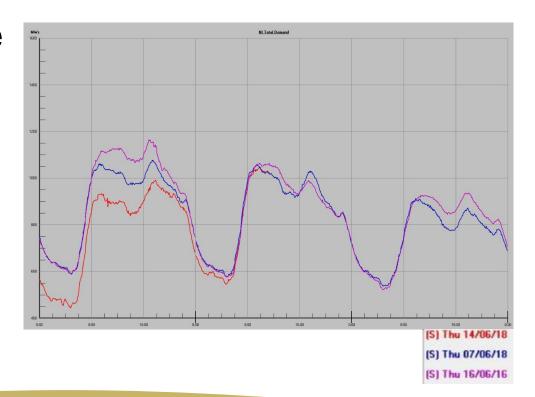
- Day of week
- Weather
- Special Days
- 5 years of historical data
- System Operations
  - Forecast changed based on engineering judgement
- Market Operations
  - Unchanged forecast submitted to MMS





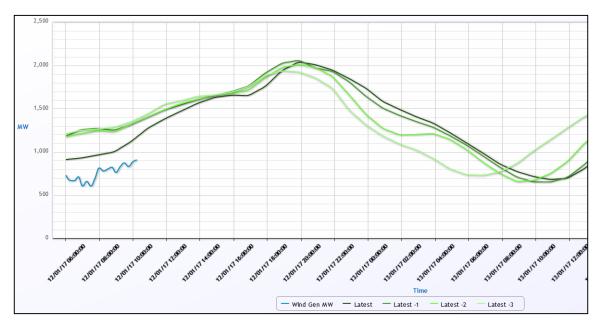
## Forecasting Challenges - Load

- Historical data no longer representative of forecast demand levels
  - Embedded generation
  - Energy efficiencies
  - Prosumers





## Forecasting Challenges – Generation



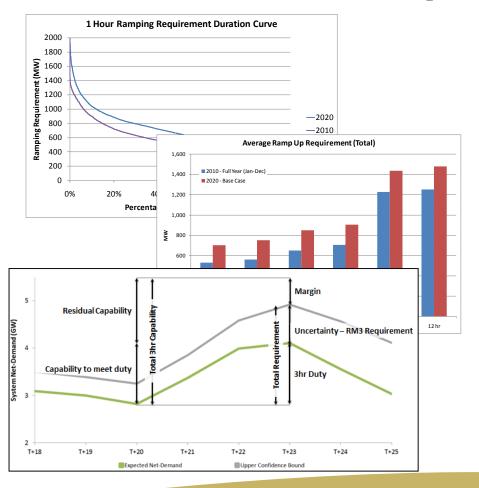
- Error at steepest part of wind curve error of 1-2 m/s has significant impact on MW
- As installed capacity increases, these errors will increase proportionally







## Ramping Tool

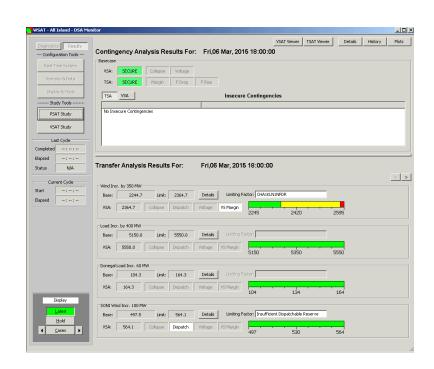


- Calculates ramping requirement across multiple time horizons
- Calculation based on:
  - Variability
  - Forecast error
- Requirement will be a constraint in the market scheduling process
- Closely linked to market systems



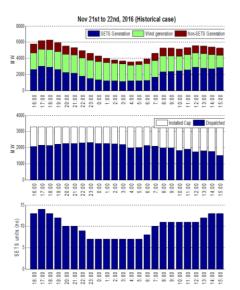
# Look Ahead Wind Security Assessment Tool

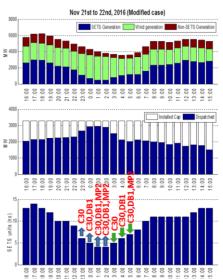
- Decision support tool
- Assess system stability for key transfers
- Forward looking analysis based on forecasted system conditions
- Optimise operator actions across multiple time horizons
- Facilitates reduction of minimum sets rule





## **Voltage Trajectory Tool**





- Efficient management of reactive power sources
- Produces reactive power dispatch schedule
- Optimised across multiple time horizons
- Considers key contingencies
- Realistic number of operator actions

